APRIL 20, 1769. THE NUMBER 935.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet. in Tib. S. 28.*

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON,

In civitate libera linguam mentemque liberas eſſe debere.

GENTLEMEN,

I PLEASE myſelf with the hopes that there is nothing in the following paper that can prevent your printing it; however, I muſt reeccho your ſtanding motto, to hint that old Suetonius does not look well upon a ſign when nothing to correſpondent within doors. Your brother printer makes his weekly declaration that he is influenced by no body, but we ſee an eaſy ſcreen is found out to accommodate ſuch a declaration: He can, at any time, want room to do what he has not a mind to do. Certainly ſome ſupervifor is to be diſcovered in all this and who knows whether he may be quite ſo open to all parties on ſubjects that in no wiſe tend either againſt morals, religion, or good manners.

I am your humble ſervant,

A CONSTANT CUSTOMER.

I BELIEVE there cannot be a more unhappy circumſtance attending any people than that of being conſtantly miſrepreſented to their ſovereign, for although we are all naturally led to wiſh that the ears of Princes may be ſo divinely guarded againſt the impreſſions of partiality as to have their minds protected from the influence of ſuch repreſentations, yet the repeated murmurs againſt a particular people from thoſe about a throne muſt fill the poſſeſſor of it with great anxiety relative to thoſe people, and therefore, when they are ſo conſtantly miſrepreſented, they muſt in ſome degree loſe their ſovereign's gracious cordiality towards them; and I cannot but think that thoſe who conſider themſelves as the children of ſome great mother country muſt, in a ſimilar kind, be much affected with the ſtrange impreſſions that are made upon ſuch a parent. That this has been the caſe of America ever ſince the P——t of G—— B——, under the influence of m——l projectors, aſſumed the right of taxing the colonies, againſt the evident conſtitutional rule of repreſentation, in all caſes of taxation, is, I am perſuaded, a fact not to be diſputed at this day. Let us look a little back to the firſt reſolves for that purpoſe of the whole H—— of C—— in c——ee, and we ſhall find that as ſoon as Virginia could be acquainted with them in Aſſembly ſhe ſent a dutiful addreſs to his Majeſty, imploring his moſt gracious aſſiſtance againſt ſuch a meaſure, intended againſt a people always *ready*, and ever *willing*, in their own legiſlative modes, to comply with every requiſition from the throne, in *every inſtance* that his Majeſty had thought proper to aſk their aſſiſtance, towards the publick expenſe, as far as they were able. That Aſſembly alſo, by a moſt tender memorial, and in a manner truly affectionate, and indeed reſpectful, applied to the H—— of L——, then eſteemed, alas! the hereditary guardians of the Britiſh liberties to every ſubject of the realm, in order to ingratiate and engage their kind interpoſition againſt ſuch an unconſtitutional attempt to oppreſs the unrepreſented colonies. They farther, with great decency, remonſtrated with the H—— of C—— upon the true principles of natural right, engrafted into the conſtitution of England, againſt the right of taxation without an actual repreſentation of the ſubjects amongſt them; and when theſe papers got home, who is there in the leaſt informed of that at moment the ſubject liberty always was in England that can with patience hear the *fate* they met with! They were entirely diſregarded by all parties, becauſe of ſome ſtrange repreſentation of the Houſe of Burgeſſes; and with the C—— they were not even permitted to be introduced, becauſe they came to hand after the time preſently ſettled in their rules for tranſacting ſuch buſineſs. I ſay preſently ſettled, but that only where the repreſentatives from every ſhire and county, &c. in their part of the realm convened, could not but be acquainted with the circumſtances and capacities of their ſeveral conſtituents, and therefore it ſeemed to be unneceſſary to admit of the forms af petitioning or remonſtrating againſt any particular tax under their conſideration; but with reſpect to America, not repreſented amongſt them, to be ſure ſuch a rule in buſineſs muſt deſerve another appellation, as often as it is adhered to, when the right itſelf to lay ſuch a tax, according to the Britiſh conſtitution, is far from being a point indiſputable at this day, that in its very nature, if ſuch a right without repreſentation is ever univerſally extended in the realm, it muſt deſtroy the very being of the conſtitution itſelf. And when we reflect that moſt of the Aſſemblies in the colonies cannot meet but at the appointment of the S——'s delegates ſet over them, certainly it muſt appear that this ſtrict adherence to ſuch a parliamentary rule, in point of time, carried every thing with it that could ſully the complexion and face of juſtice and equity; becauſe ſuch delegates, by being under the direction of the M——y at home, at any time might, and really did, ſo contrive matters as to preclude the colonies from all chance of conforming to that ſtated time ſo punctiliouſly inſiſted on. This naturally rolled the ſtamp act in upon all America; and had not the Aſſembly of Virginia been then fortunately ſitting it is really to be doubted whether they would have ever had a conſtitutional opportunity of reſolving as they did againſt a right ſo unhappily, not to ſay unjuſtly, aſſumed over them. Shall we at this day aſk what was the miſrepreſentation upon theſe reſolves, when whole volumes now appear crowded with the baſeneſs of every buſy D——? Were they not repreſented as being only the raſh proceeding of ſome *youthful fiery* members, after the more judicious and ſolid were retired from Aſſembly? Were they not repreſented as the alarum bell that rouſed the North into rebellion? And were they not treated with a language familiar only within the purlieus of *indecency*, and therefore too opprobrious to come from the mouths of calm reaſoners upon right and juſtice? When nothing then was even attempted to quiet a people under the dreadful apprehenſions of ſlavery, what could nature and freedom dictate but a reſiſtance to the execution of that oppreſſive meaſure? Was not this likewiſe branded with the reproachful appellation of rebellion? A term ſo uncommon as hardly to be read of in any inſtance of the Britiſh hiſtory where the ſubject is only ſupporting his liberties againſt arbitrary and unconſtitutional meaſures, where their complaints are refuſed a hearing; otherwiſe, to be ſure, the oceans of blood that all our anceſtors ſhed in defence of theſe valuable bleſſings muſt be ſtained with the baſe unmeriful appellation by the men that now enjoy thoſe very liberties. Again, as one act, however repealed (in minds prone to oppreſs) really eſtabliſhes a mode of introducing another, this ſtamp act appeared in other forms and ſhapes more oppreſſive than thoſe contained in it; and efforts of power, inconſiſtent with a true ſelf conviction of right, were introduced, openly to violate the indiſputable liberties of the ſubject: Officers, like wolves, ſeeking every occaſion to wreſt the properties of individuals from them; and when theſe were reſiſted in their cruel endeavours then the ſtigmas of *riots*, *diſobedience* to government, and *rebellion*, brought forth ſquadrons and armies in all the forms of beſieging, juſt as if the ſubject could be doomed to utter deſtruction becauſe he had endeavoured to protect to himſelf his right of freedom, by a due regard for his property. Then the peaceable landing of theſe forces, which ſhould to a well diſpoſed conſcience point out that the people had only the object of their conſtitutional liberties in view, was conſtrued into a puſillanimity and cowardice below the poſſibility of human nature; where, had the intention been to oppoſe ſuch a landing, the vaſt odds of many thouſands in number muſt have prevented them, to ſay nothing more. Nay have not the prudent endeavours of the adviſers of thoſe oppreſſed people only to purſue every mild and decent behaviour been lately coloured over, as proceeding from the effect of a moſt daſtardly diſpoſition? Has not every tongue hardened againſt truth been liſtened to, with an unbecoming as well as condemning ear, of the oppoſition that the forces met with at landing, when not a ſoul ſhewed the leaſt tendency to any one purpoſe whatever other than that of protecting their properties againſt the extremities of violation under a mere pretence of right. And to complete the farce of miſrepreſentation, Virginia, though ſhe firſt attempted to aſſert her rights to the privileges of Britain, and notwithſtanding her laſt moſt expreſſive remonſtrance, too artfully kept from the ears of P——t, as well as too deſignedly concealed from the view of the people, is pictured to the world in a light ſomething deſpicable to every judicious eye. A dutiful, reſpectful, and polite reception, which they gave to a late arrival, is now in every coffee-houſe hummed into a conceding diſpoſition, and a returning to her duty, as it is called. For my part, when I read this I was at a loſs to know what particular duty a people always anxious and ſteady in their acknowledgments of all dutiful allegiance and ſupremacy to the throne (where alone it is due) and remarkable for a reſpectful ſubmiſſion in all conſtitutional points to their mother country, could ſtand in need of returning. Certainly then every impartial perſon muſt be eaſily led to conjecture ſome ſuch reaſon as the following for ſuch artful endeavours in theſe repreſentations of things.

The M——y want, and it is ſaid are determined, to tax America at their pleaſure, under much colour, though without any real deſign, of emolument to the nation they affect to ſerve; but the mercantile, and through them the manufacturing part of the kingdom, a people to be ſure very numerous, from a full conviction that every penny of tax (could it be conſtitutionally laid upon America) muſt neceſſarily tend to the deſtruction of their occupations, and of courſe render them unable to ſupport themſelves, and conſequently to pay the taxes conſtitutionally laid upon them, from ſuch juſt principles of reaſon were much againſt ſuch a meaſure: Therefore the M——y firſt tried there hacknied pens to palliate theſe reaſons, by aſſerting the commercial intereſt with America is ſo trifling that it would be better for the nation on that account if the colonies were ſunk in the ſea, rather than the mother country ſhould go to the expenſe of protecting them, as they allege they have done. The manufacturers, by being more nearly concerned in intereſt, like better judges, eaſily diſcovered the fallacy of ſuch aſſertions; they knew, from long experience, that every penny raiſed in the colonies has in the courſe of the conſumption of their manufactures been brought into Great Britain, in almoſt as little time as the coloniſts themſelves took to raiſe it: Therefore the M——y, with no little art, endeavoured to drive out the apprehenſions that muſt ariſe from ſo ſtriking an obſervation, by enforcing another equally deſtructive. Of courſe the nation becomes inſtantly alarmed that theſe conſumers, whom they are deſirous to keep free from taxation, are, under colour of ſuch a freedom, attempting to ſhake off all connection with, and dependence upon, them: And nothing is ſo ſtrong an argument in favour of ſuch a point as the ſuggeſtions of a ſtate of rebellion, rioting, and diſobedience to government, in theſe people; becauſe, under the perſuaſion of ſuch a fact, every manufacturer, and other perſon connected in intereſt with the colonies, muſt naturally conclude that ſuch a ſtate of inconnection and independence will effectually deſtroy the very conſumption they want to preſerve. But when theſe repreſenters are preſſed with the mildneſs which even the ſeverities of their oppreſſive meaſures have been treated with againſt ſuch facts, the Americans are then moſt ungenerouſly robbed of that natural unwillingneſs to join in open rupture with their mother country; and are deſcribed as a daſtardly cowardly ſet of creatures, conſulting bodily ſafety, rather than perſons capable of acting like men of real ſpirit, ſtruggling againſt the terrible evils of ſlavery. And, in order to ſecure this end the more effectually, it ſeems a ready aid in argument to report that the *colony* who firſt pointed out and aſſerted this right of repreſentation in taxation is now giving up the cauſe, by returning (as it is ſaid) to her duty; for it muſt neceſſarily give a quieting ſatisfaction to the murmuring manufacturers, &c. to hear that ſuch unnatural differences are tending to a happy concluſion, and therefore they readily embraced the expectations of conceſſions from America, however falſely they may be ſet about. And if ſuch a report ſhould have its other intended effect, that of intimidating the more northern colonies into a tacit ſubmiſſion, as Virginia is giving up, to the violations offered, to be ſure the whole m——l ſcheme is completed. But I hope the time is not long before Great Britain and the ſiſter colonies will be fully convinced that Virginia is ſtill, as ſhe has ever been, in actual duty to her mother country, in the very continuance of her claim to the conſtitutional rights of the realm. I am much miſtaken if ſhe is as yet either ſo corrupt, or compoſed generally of ſuch ſervile diſpoſitions, as to give up thoſe liberties, too ſacred ever to be bartered for frothy ſyllabubs thrown into any miſrepreſentation, or parted with by any mode of NIL DICIT, however artfully inſinuated. I think I know her firmneſs, and therefore can entertain but little dread of her virtue in preſerving it.

There is it ſeems a pretended advantage to be derived from theſe taxes, that of relieving the heavy load of publick debts; but how weak is ſuch a pretence! The man indeed who knows when he taxes that he neither pays nor feels the immediate effects of them may, from ſuch a pleaſing proſpect, ſwallow ſuch arguments down in a full draught; but how can the poor manufacturer reliſh them, when he ſees the very ſhilling he uſed to get paid away by a tax in ſupport of the officers and m——l dependents that are to collect and grind it out of the diſtreſſed American, who muſt through neceſſity manufacture his own clothing or periſh, becauſe he pays in a tax the very money he uſed to purchaſe ſuch clothing with. Now for God's ſake what will the end of all this be? If the manufacturer cannot ſupport himſelf and family by the produce of his labour, is it reaſonable to think he can long abide in ſuch a nation? And if he is on that account obliged to remove, will not his removal be a diminution of the ſtrength of that nation? Certainly a turn like this is as much to be dreaded now as it was in the days of Harry the VIII. which Shakeſpeare deſcribes in his play called after that Prince, when he puts into the mouth of one of his Nobles the following words:

> It doth appear —— for upon theſe taxations,
> The clothiers not able to maintain
> The many to them 'longing, have put off
> The ſpinners, corders, fullers, who,
> Unfit for other life, compell'd by hunger,
> And lack of other means, in deſperate manner
> —— —— —— —— —— —— —— —— —— ——are all in uproar.

If ſuch an evil then is kept on foot by mere neceſſity, will not the Americans, depreſſing into ſlavery, give greater force to it by their own voluntary avoidance of the conſumption of ſuch manufactures? Indeed they will, indeed they muſt; for a horſe, though under the neceſſity of drinking ſometimes, if inſtead of thoſe pleaſant ſtreams which he uſed to quaff the waters that he ſhall be led to are bittered and made unpalatable to his reliſh, muſt certainly ſeek ſome other pool, or prefer his death by thirſt, rather than take ſuch a diſagreeable draught. From hence then ſhould prudence point out that the danger of a foreign enemy will be moſt likely brought in upon the more vital part of the kingdom when thus weakened, a policy truly conſiſtent with the experience that we have of our common enemy. France will not then purſue her ſchemes of univerſal monarchy, by hazarding another pedaling in America for it, when ſhe ſees ſhe can do the buſineſs ſo much nearer home, through the impolicy of the ſtate managers, that of weakening their own ſtrength by leſſening their numbers, by the moſt cogent of all reaſons, mere neceſſity.

As to the pretence of obliging America to contribute towards her own protection, was this really the motive of endeavour, can a people ſo ſenſibly feeling as Great Britain muſt be ſee the advantages that her American colonies are of to *her* and ever be fully perſuaded that ſuch a protection is any other than to her own particular emolument; when ſhe, in all inſtances, muſt be ſatisfied that every penny raiſed in America has conſtantly, and will continually, centre in her own nation, by means of this very conſumption of their manufactures? Why then tax a people (had they the right) to drive them from the cultivation of their lands into the real neceſſity of manufacturing to ſupport and preſerve themſelves? I ſhall ſay but little as to the implied ſlavery in this right of taxation from this plea of protection, notwithſtanding it is a compenſation demanded out of the rule of all juſtice, and by much too inadequate for any kind of protection whatever; for freedom to a Briton is certainly the very ſoul of his being, and what advantage can that protection be of to a man who ſhall pay his ſoul for it? As to that other argument of making America provide for the delegated powers ſet over her, that they may be independent as to her particular modes of rewarding, and not be accountable to them for any meaſures in government, how m——ly ſpecious is ſuch a pretence! when in all the records of paſt times, when government had its due form, no hiſtory can give teſtimony of a people in a better and more orderly diſpoſition than theſe Americans always have been, during this implied accountability and dependent ſtate of their governours, perhaps the only true Britiſh ſecurity for a good behaviour in any part of the realm.

I am ſhocked to think of the imprudence of the meaſures taken to bring things to ſuch a criſis, I ſpeak not of any advantage that may be gained by foreign powers in America, for that is mere idle chimera. A Briton in America diſdains deſpotiſm in his very heart, and it is therefore that he prefers death, rather than ſubmit even to a domeſtick arbitrarineſs; but I reflect upon the arguments frequently urged by unthinking writers againſt the right to freedom in nature, where with unparrallelled abſurdity they boldly advance all right lies in the ſuperiority of power. It is ſuch a doctrine as this that makes me ſhudder at the declining period of any empire that eſpouſes it, becauſe in the obſerved courſe of things, this right lying only in the ſuperiority of power, will for ever glide from the ſtronger to the weaker, and with a rapidity in proportion to the irremediable meaſures that are purſued; for let a mother deſtroy her children, or depreſs them into ſlavery, that action, as ſoon as effected, muſt weaken her ſtrength, and to be ſure ſhorten the period of her own exiſtence: And when ſhe lays herſelf under the neceſſity of giving up a pretended right, if that is not done with all due concern, before the natural attachment of her children to her ſhall cool from her endeavours to oppreſs them, what may not be the conſequences! as it ſeems to be an indiſputably received truth that that country in which freedom and liberty is moſt cultivated, if large enough in extent, will preſently become equal in number to any deſpotick empire in the world. *Ubi libertas ibi patria.* All nature covets freedom, and millions will reſort where it is to be enjoyed; and amongſt rational beings a ſuperiority in number will quickly produce ſuch a ſuperiority in power that even the authors of ſuch a doctrine will be ſorry for, if that is to be the only criterion in the determinations of right. Therefore, before the ſore ſhall gangrene too much, how ſalutary muſt it be in any wrong doer to confeſs the errour, with a reſolution to a perfect ſilence on ſuch a point. But this, we are told, would be beneath the dignity of P——t. However, many valuable ſtatutes have repeatedly demonſtrated that it has not been beneath the dignity of P——s in P——t, whoſe memories are even now reverenced in the very reading of them. I think I ſee a *quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat* in any one that holds out a puerile oppoſition in ſupport of his violations of truth and juſtice. But what can we expect when the debauches of MIGHT are carried ſo high as to demand a general proſtration at the feet of OPPRESSION! However, I will hope that no true American will kneel down and give up his great coat, when the clouds are thus lowering with rain.

Dico tibi verum libertas optima rerum
Nunquam ſervitiis nexa revitta fuit. G. Buchanan.

B—— E——.

VIENNA, *Jan.* 11.

LETTERS from Conſtantinople, of the 16th of December, adviſe that the Engliſh Ambaſſadour there had delivered a ſecond memorial to the Porte, in order to procure the liberty of the Sieur Obreſkow, the Ruſſian Reſident. He therein repreſented that in caſe the ſaid Reſident, who is known to be in a very bad ſtate of health, ſhould happen to die, the publick would look upon that event to have been premeditated by the government, which would bring upon the Porte the reproach of all other powers; and that, beſides, if during the courſe of the war any Ottoman Nobleman ſhould be taken priſoner by the Ruſſians, he would be expoſed, by way of reprifal, to the ſame fate. Theſe remonſtrances have produced this good effect that the Ruſſian Reſident and his retinue have been removed to the houſe of the keeper of the caſtle of Seven Towers, where they are much more happily lodged.

Jan. 18. The laſt letters from Conſtantinople leave no hopes of a reconciliation between the Porte and Ruſſia. The former has gone too far to alter its reſolution, unleſs the other would renounce its engagements with reſpect to Poland, which is not likely.

Authentick advices from the ſame place import that the Grand Seignior has allotted 20,000 piaſters for the preparations of the campaign only; that the ſeveral corps which he intends to employ againſt the Ruſſians will amount in all to 250,000 men, and that the Chan of the Tartars has promiſed his Highneſs to come into the field with 200,000 men. It is well known that the Ruſſians cannot oppoſe this army with equal numbers, but then their troops are much better ſkilled in the art of war than the Turks.

WARSAW, *Jan.* 7. Even the Turks are ſtruck with horrour at the barbarities daily committed by the Confederates upon the Diſſidents; the body of Capt. Godin, who was murdered by the Confederates of Bar, continued without burial ſeveral days, and was expoſed by thoſe barbarians to be devoured by the dogs.

Jan. 14. The ſituation of publick affairs in this kingdom becomes every day more and more critical, by the declared rupture between Ruſſia and the Ottoman empire. What appears ſingular is that on the one hand the Porte aſſures the Grandees of great affection towards them, and of intereſting itſelf in favour of the republick, and on the other attacks the election of the King as illegal, at leaſt it appears ſo by the Grand Viſiar's letter of the 20th of October. This letter ſeems to be calculated for promoting a diſturbance in the kingdom, which is already too much diſtreſſed by ſo many different confederacies; but we are perſuaded that it will have no effect, as leaſt ſo far as regards the perſon of the King, who may rely upon an unalterable attachment from the moſt valuable part of the nation.

According to ſome letters from Podolia, the Haydamacks, joined by ſome of the peaſants, continue to exerciſe great cruelties. Other letters aſſure us that the line formed by the Ruſſian troops on the ſide of Moldavia is not only completed, but likewiſe that, in caſe of need, it will be reenforced by ſeveral regiments, who are within three or four marches of it.

MADRID, *Jan.* 3. The Court has received advice that on the 15th of October a terrible ſtorm happened at the Havannah, which continued for three hours. Near 1000 perſons loſt their lives, among whom were great numbers of Negroes; moſt of the ſugar plantations were entirely deſtroyed, and moſt of the ſhips upon the coaſt were driven on ſhore. The damage is computed at 3,000,000 piaſters.

PARIS, *Jan.* 16. It is ſaid that ſeveral of our officers of artillery have obtained leave to ſerve in the Turkiſh army; that is, to act againſt the Ruſſians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Dec.* 16. The ardour with which the preparations of war are carried on againſt Ruſſia makes it ſufficiently apparent that the Porte pays very little regard to the inſinuations of the Miniſters from ſome foreign powers, who would inſpire her with pacifick ſentiments. The authority of the new Grand Viſier is very great; beſides a very numerous retinue, the Chancery of State, the department of the finances, and ſeveral other publick officers, with all the ſtate papers from the beginning of the preſent century, are ordered to follow him. The officers of the department of foreign affairs have received the ſame orders, greatly to the diſſatisfaction of the Miniſters who reſide here from the Chriſtian powers, who are by this order obliged to ſend their chief interpreter to the army, beſides the delay of publick buſineſs, which muſt naturally enſue.

A body of 7000 men, commanded by Halil Bey, and another of 6000, commanded by Yuſuf Ulla Pacha, Beglerbey of Natolia, are upon the march, and expected ſoon at Adrianople. The reſt of the Aſiatick troops are to embark near the Dardanelles, in order to be tranſported by the Black ſea to Gallipoli, becauſe they do too much miſchief when they paſs through the ſuburbs of this capital. We learn from all parts of the empire that the ſeveral commanders in chief vie with each other in providing the moſt noble field equipages, in order to appear with ſplendour.

LONDON, *Feb.* 1.

THE witty Lord Wharton, on the expulſion of Biſhop Atterbury, ſaid he had already lived to ſee that but two things were out of the power of the Britiſh Parliament: One was to make a man of a woman, the other to frame an oath that a courtier would not ſwallow.

We are informed that ſix ſhips of the line are to be added to the formidable fleet now fitting out for the Mediterranean, for the 6000 troops we are obliged, by an article of the late peace, to furniſh a certain great power on the continent whenever ſhe is attacked, and that the Britiſh fleet will ſail to Conſtantinople.

Feb. 3. It is now become faſhionable for the Ladies to drink patriotick toaſts. Thoſe already come to hand are Lady Temple, Lady Camden, Lady Surille, Miſs Wilkes, Mrs. Hayley, and Miſs Macauley.

Feb. 4. Mr. Wilkes's behaviour, on a ſolemn occaſion, was acknowledged, even by his opponents, to be firm, manly, decent; ſtanding, but not crouching.

Feb. 6. A new writ is iſſued out for a member for Guilford, in the room of Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt. whoſe patent was made out on Friday as Lord Chief Juſtice in Eyre.

We hear Humphrey Coats, Eſq; who has been very ſtrenuous in the cauſe of a popular patriot, is gone down to Guildford, to offer himſelf a candidate.

Mr. Wilkes has lately received the collection of books, medals, and drawings, left by the Baron de Winckleman, who was lately murdered.

Feb. 7. We hear that John Wilkes, Eſq; is totally excluded from ſitting in the preſent Parliament, notwithſtanding what may be aſſerted to the contrary.

It is confidently aſſerted that no perſon who has been expelled can have a place during the Parliament in which he was ſo expelled. It is ſaid it took riſe on Sir Robert Walpole's being rechoſen after expulſion.

Publick bad habits are full as difficult to be cured as private ones; but when they have brought a ſtate, as they often do an individual, to death's door, it is high time to attempt a cure, let it be ever ſo difficult. Corruption hath been ſo long practiſed that it is now reduced into ſyſtem, which hath reduced the conſtitution of this kingdom to a ſkeleton; ſo that there is a neceſſity of curing the one, if we would preſerve the other.

SAVANNAH, *Jan* 18.

WE are told the Choctaws ſtill earneſtly perſiſt in their war againſt the Creeks. By ſome late accounts a large army of them had got into the Creek nation, and would have cut off a whole town had not the greateſt part of the inhabitants fled. A few of what remained they barbarouſly murdered, ſparing no ſex nor age, carried off ſome priſoners, and then retired in triumph. A large number of the Creeks are gone out againſt them.

Jan. 25. Capt Langford, who arrived here laſt week from St. Lucia in Jamaica, informs us that before he ſailed a Spaniſh veſſel arrived from Cuba, the people on board of which ſaid 300 houſes were lately deſtroyed on that iſland by an earthquake.

CHARLESTOWN, *Jan.* 23.

The following is an account of the boundary lines between the Cherokee *Indians and his Majeſty's provinces of* Virginia *and* North Carolina.

THE line begins at Towhatuhe, on the northern bank of Savannah river, running N. 30 degrees E. to a place called Dewees's Corner, on the Yellow Water, and thence in the ſame courſe to Waughoe, or Elm Tree, on the ſouth ſide of Reedy river; and thence, in a north courſe, to a Spaniſh oak, marked with the initial letters of the names of the North Carolina commiſſioners, and ſeveral other trees with the names and marks of the Cherokee deputies, ſtanding on the top of a mountain, now called Tryon's mountain, where the ridge of mountains becomes impaſſable, and from the top of Tryon's mountain, at the marked trees aforeſaid, in a ſtraight line, about N. by E. to Chiſwell's mine, on the eaſtern bank of the Great Conhoway; and from thence, in a ſtraight courſe, to the mouth of the ſaid Great Conhoway river, where it diſcharges itſelf into the Ohio river.

NEW YORK, *March* 30.

I JUST now ſee an account from London, which ſays that they were in hopes that the R—gh—m party would ſoon come into the Miniſtry, who would repeal the acts we complain of. That Lord H—b—gh ſays the acts are bad, but will not repeal them while America denies their right. That the tide was turning in our favour. That the M—t— are heartily ſick of taxing America, and only want to ſave the honour of Parliament to get rid of them. And that if we ſtick cloſe to the nonimportation of goods, as the manufacturers were beginning to complain, they ſeemed to think the Miniſtry would be obliged to repeal them the latter end of the ſeſſion.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 23.

Extract of a letter from London, *Jan.* 28.

IT gives me great concern to acquaint you that the Parliament have come to reſolutions of a moſt vindictive nature with regard to the miſunderſtanding now ſubſiſting between us and America, and are determined to order over here ſome of the moſt active men at Boſton, to anſwer a charge of a very dangerous tendency, and alſo to enforce the acts which are ſo diſagreeable to you to the utmoſt. In conſequence of this few or no goods will be ſhipped to North America, except to your province."

Extract of a letter from London, *Feb.* 3.

"Balf and M'Quirk, the two chairmen concerned in the riots at Brentford, were tried for being preſent at, and aiding and abetting, the murder of Mr. George Clark. The evidence againſt them was ſhort, clear, and poſitive; they were both convicted, and received ſentence of death. Since which they are *both* reſpited, during his Majeſty's pleaſure."

Extract of a letter from London, *Feb.* 7.

"The grand committee was to have reported on American affairs laſt Friday, but Wilkes had taken up ſo much of their time, the Houſe ſitting four nights ſucceſſively until three in the morning, that they were obliged to poſtpone it to another week. He is expelled, but ſets up, and will be choſen again, if the Houſe do not firſt diſqualify him by an act."

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 20.

A FINE painting of the Right Hon. the Earl of CHATHAM, ſubſcribed for by the Gentlemen of Weſtmoreland, is juſt arrived, to be put up in the courthouſe of that county. It is the performance of one Mr. Peele, a young Marylander (to whom his Lordſhip ſat for his picture) who ſome years ago was bound apprentice to a ſaddler in Annapolis; but diſcovering a very great genius for painting, he was ſent to England, by the contribution of ſome Gentlemen, to be inſtructed in that art. The piece is drawn at full length, and is ſaid to be a ſtriking likeneſs of the original, though little reſembling the prints we have ſeen of that Nobleman. His countenance appears full of fire and expreſſion, and he looks as if he was waiting for an anſwer to ſome forcible argument he had juſt uſed, being repreſented in the habit of a Roman orator ſpeaking in the Forum. His right hand is extended naked to the elbow, his left hanging down, and holding Magna Charta. Cloſe by him ſtands an altar, ſupported by the buſts of Sidney and Hampden, with the flame ſacred to Liberty burning bright on it; and on one ſide a garland, wreathed over the head of Hampden. On the back ground the palace of Whitehall, and the window where Charles I. was brought out to be beheaded, are diſcovered; and ſomewhat nearer the ſtatue of Britannia, with the cap of Liberty, treading upon the congreſs at New York, the American addreſſes, &c.

By Capt. Sweney, of the brig Friendſhip, arrived at York from St. Kitts, we learn that the brig Brothers, James Briggs commander, ſprung a leak three days after ſhe left the Capes, which obliged him to bear away for the Weſt Indies, but unfortunately ran aſhore upon a reef off St. Croix; the veſſel and cargo loſt, but the people ſaved.

On Saturday and Monday laſt the following criminals took their trials at the General Court, viz.

William Jones, alias Richard Chapman, from Southampton, for felony, guilty.
Robert M'Mahon, from Auguſta, for murder, guilty.
James Williams, from Loudoun, for felony, guilty.
James Biggars, from Bedford, for felony, guilty.
John Shepard, alias Thomas Steward, from York, for felony, guilty.
Eliphalet Muſgrove, from York, for felony, guilty.
Willis Skinner, from Elizabeth City, for felony, acquitted.
Jane Potter, from Middleſex, for felony, acquitted.
William Mallard, from Spotſylvania, for felony, guilty.
John Darby, from Weſtmoreland, for felony, guilty.
John Williams, from Fairfax, for a miſdemeanor, diſcharged.
Samuel Staples, from Buckingham, for felony, acquitted.
James Hurſt, from Fairfax, for murder, guilty of manſlaughter.
William Lindſey, and John Mallett, from Weſtmoreland, for felony, acquitted.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

April 14. Peggy, Thomas Ramſay, from Glaſgow, via Cette, in ballaſt.

18. Fair Virginian, Robert M'Kittrick, a new veſſel.

Cleared.

April 5. Freemaſon, John Wilſon, for New York, with 975 buſhels of corn.

5. Polly, Dugald M'Phune, for Barbados, with 50 barrels of pork, 1500 buſhels of corn, 52 buſhels of peaſe, 850 lbs. of bacon, 10,500 ſhingles, 1500 ſtaves, 2 caſks of peach brandy, and 3 hhds. of tobacco.

8. Induſtry, Edward Travis, for Barbados, with 1 hhd. of hams, 142 barrels of pork, 35 barrels of flower, 54 tierces and barrels of bread, 2 barrels of lard, 1667 buſhels and a half of corn, 36 buſhels of peaſe and beans, 600 buſhels of oats, 800 ſtaves, 40,900 ſhingles, 14 two inch planks, 1910 hoops, and 4 hhds. of tobacco.

8. Succeſs, Zacheus Allen, for Boſton, with 2273 buſhels of corn, 13 barrels of flower, 70 buſhels of wheat, and 1 hhd. of rum.

17. Homer, Robert Heattie, for Glaſgow, with 290 hhds. of tobacco, 11 hhds. of ſkins, and 8000 ſtaves.

17. Beaver, William Aſhburn, for Liverpool, with 451 hhds. of tobacco, 1 hhd. of ſkins, 2 bales of hemp, 28 tuns of pig iron, 7600 ſtaves, 4100 lock ſtocks, 2050 feet of oak plank, and 1 pipe of Madeira wine.

19. Friendſhip, William Benſon, for Whitehaven, with 181 hhds. of tobacco, 3200 ſtaves, 1 hhd. of ſkins, 1300 feet of oak plank, 10 barrels of flower, and 4 bales of hemp.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

IN a former letter to you, Gentlemen, I mentioned that I deviated early in my practice from ſeveral formal rules in medicine. My reaſon for deviating was the beſt in the world, to prevent ſome patients from dying by my adhering to theſe rules. Experience, hitherto, has conſtantly proved me in the right. Think not, however, that I mean by this to caſt the ſmalleſt reflection on any of my medical maſters, or the excellent authors I have read on all the branches of medicine: On the contrary, I aſſert that this very circumſtance gives a luſtre to their dignity, and extends the proof they have given of their great abilities. Had they not inſtructed me properly in the principles of the art of healing I ſhould not have been capable at an early age of *guiding* as well as *ſupporting nature* ſo ſucceſsfully in many diſeaſes, even in ſome of the contagious kind, which have ever been the moſt fatal to mankind, and have ever ſtruck them with the greateſt terrour and deſpondency. Nevertheleſs, if I am not interrupted in my plan, I doubt not, in a ſhort time, to diminiſh the greateſt degree of fear in the people to a degree ſmall as that which they ſhow for our common phyſical diſeaſes; not by deluding them, but by inſtructing them.

To come at an accurate knowledge of diſeaſes, I have made the *mind*, as well as the *body*, of the human ſpecies, my ſtudy. It is evident that the powers of both in individuals vary with their years, exerciſe, indolence, company, &c. It is evident too that the animal proceſſes, and the mental faculties, are variouſly affected by the viciſſitude of affairs. Notwithſtanding in reflecting on the affairs of Norfolk borough relative to infection, at a diſtance equal to that of the peſthouſe, in a philoſophical light, without any regard to party prejudices (which ſometimes check the progreſs of uſeful learning, as well as of ſound policy) I am at a loſs to judge whether the fears which a few of the inhabitants expreſſed in ſpeech or writing were real; for a deſtructive malignant fever, contagious as the ſmallpox, has raged for ſome months in Norfolk and Princeſs Anne counties: Free people from the borough have viſited the ſick, and returned without care; ſlaves have been ſent from the borough, on buſineſs, among thoſe where it was, and returned without care. A few ſlaves have received the infection, and ſome of theſe few have died of the fever in the borough; yet all this has happened not only without moleſtation to anyone, but without cenſure. Little or no fear has appeared among the inhabitants of the borough, but a moſt ſupine negligence has taken place both in the borough and the counties. This may have been occaſioned by the too confident and too long continued aſſertion of ſome that this fever is *not catching*. Too many are convinced, to their coſt and ſorrow, in the *loſs* of their moſt valuable ſlaves and neareſt relations, that it is ſo in a great degree. On inquiry, I find it made its appearance in Princeſs Anne county in ſummer laſt. I was not called to attend any ſick of this fever before winter. It was my duty to inform the people that it *was catching*, and I did ſo immediately.

I find, in making the ſcrutiny propoſed,* that the death of two or three ſlaves, who died after they were judged out of danger, was owing to groſs errours in nurſing, and not to the untractableneſs of the fever. Out of upwards of ſixty patients more than I attended in this fever, in different families, only one died. My laſt patient in it is a ſlave who lives in the borough. His wife died of the fever at a houſe in the country where he received the infection. He has had the fever nearly in the higheſt degree. He was taken on the 15th of laſt month, on the tenth day of his fever he was out of danger, he has continued to recover ever ſince, yet the proceſs of nature in the diſeaſe is not finiſhed. For this and for other reaſons too tedious to mention, I delay ſending an account of the fever and the method of cure. I have been ſucceſsful in diſcovering ſpeedily the *ſpecifick effects* of this *febrile infection*, and eſtabliſhing for them a *ſucceſsful method of cure*, which conſiſts of two parts; one part is not only new but ſingular, the other is neither, but uncommon.

In ſupport of my mode of practice I beg leave to have inſerted only two quotations, one from an ancient and one from a modern author, both at preſent in high eſtimation among the moſt improved nations of Europe. I intended both quotations in Engliſh, for the ſake of the good opinion of all my readers; but finding the meaning of ſome Latin words in the firſt quotation perverted, and the truly noble ſentiment of the number entirely loſt, in the only printed Engliſh tranſlation † I have an opportunity of ſeeing, I reject it, and decline giving one of my own.

J. D.

Oportet itaque, ubi alius non reſpondet, non tanti putare autorem, quanti egrum deſpiciri aliud atque aliud.

CELSUS, l. 3. c. 1.

An attempt muſt be laudable which tends to the extermination of erroneous and inveterate prejudices, thoſe cruel tyrants that are continually oppoſing the happineſs of the people, even under that form and conſtitution of government which is the beſt adapted to eſtabliſh and increaſe it.

TISSOT.

* See GAZETTE *January* 12.

† *The aphoriſms of Hippocrates, and the ſentences of Celſus, with explanations, &c. by C. J. Sprengell, M. D. London, octavo.*

Advertiſements.

GOLIAH

will cover this ſeaſon at my plantation in *Goochland* county at 10s. the leap, 40s. the ſeaſon, and 3l. to enſure a colt. He is of the true dray breed, full 16 hands high, exceſſive fat and ſleek, and in high perfection. The mares will have exceeding good paſturage *gratis*; the money to be paid before they are taken away.

THOMAS M. RANDOLPH.

By permiſſion of his Excellency the GOVERNOUR.

FOR the entertainment of the curious, on Thurſday the 27th of this inſtant (April) will be exhibited, at the theatre in Williamſburg, by PETER GARDINER, a curious ſet of figures, richly dreſſed, four feet high, which ſhall appear upon the ſtage as if alive; to which will be added a curious view of water works, repreſenting the ſea, with all manner of ſea monſters ſporting on the waves. Likewiſe will be preſented a ſet of curious fireworks, together with the taking of the Havannah, with ſhips, forts, and batteries, continually firing, until victory crowns the conqueſt; to which will be added a curious field of battle, containing the Dutch, French, Pruſſian, and Engliſh forces, which ſhall regularly march and perform the different exerciſes to great perfection; likewiſe will be preſented a comedy called Whittington and his Cat, the ſurpriſing art of legerdemain, &c. &c. &c. as will be expreſſed in the bills on that days.

By particular Desire.

Now in the PRESS, *and will be published by the end of this month,*

The KEEKEIAD.

A POEM.

Cur aliquid vidi, cur noxia lumina feci?

OVID.

☞ The foundation of the poem is in *Scotland*, from whence it comes, well known to be true.

TRAVELLER

stands this season at Mr. JOHN WELLS's in *Warwick* county, where he will cover mares at 10s. the leap, or 40s. the season. He is six years old, near 15 hands high, and was got by old *Traveller* out of a full blooded *English* mare. Good pasturage *gratis*; but I will not be liable for any mares that may be stolen, or get away.

JAMES SOUTHALL.

For LONDON,

THE ship *Two Sisters*, *George Taylor* master, now lying in *Appomatox river*, will take in tobacco at 8 l. sterling a tun, with liberty of consignment, and will sail about the middle of *May*, as great part of her cargo is engaged. Those inclined to ship are desired to forward their orders to the Captain on board, or to the subscribers in *Petersburg*.

FIELDS & CALL.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Petersburg*, two servant men, tailors by trade, one of them named JAMES NOUGHTIE, a likely fellow, about 22 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, has short light coloured hair, of a fair complexion, and had a blue coat, and a dark coloured jacket with sleeves; but as he broke open my shop window before he ran away, he may have some other clothes with him. The other servant's name is JAMES JORDAN, a short thick fellow, about 35 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, had on a dark coloured short duffil coat, is remarkably lame in one of his feet, so that he cannot wear his shoe without having it cut upon the top and laced, has a cut across his nose and forehead, has been in the army, and loves liquor; they are both *Scotchmen*. Whoever takes them up and brings them to me in *Petersburg*, or contrives it so that I get them again, shall have 4 l. reward.

ANDREW CUBBIN.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned to harbour or carry them out of the colony, on pain of being used according to law.

RUN away from *Blandford*, the 12th of this instant *(April)* a servant man named JOHN ACLAND, by trade a tailor, a short well set man, of a pale complexion, had on a blue coat and waistcoat, black breeches, cocked hat, and feathertop wig. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and conveys him to me at *Blandford*, shall have 40 s. reward, if taken 20 miles from *Blandford*, and if in *Carolina* 5 l. besides what the law allows.

Tf JOHN BLAND.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone towards *Carolina*.

BROUGHT to my plantation on *Staunton* river, in *Bedford* county, and left there about the middle of December [illegible], by a man meanly dressed, a likely dark bay horse, about 4 feet [illegible] inches high, branded on the near buttock with a cross, as well as I can make it out, and has been posted, and appraised to 5 l. The person that brought him was seen coming from *Pittsylvania*, and rode bareback.

HUGH CHALLES.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a small trotting bay mare, about 3 or 4 years old, dockt, and branded on the near buttock C; posted, and appraised to 45 s.

JAMES BOYD.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, a bay horse, about 4 feet 5 inches high, about 6 or 7 years old, with a blaze in his face, his near fore foot white, has no perceivable brand; posted, and appraised to 6 l.

WILLIAM MUNROE.

BEST MOULDED

Tallow CANDLES

To be SOLD

At the POST OFFICE, WILLIAMSBURG,

By the BOX,

At a SHILLING *per* Pound,

Ready Money.

The noted HORSE

Jolly Roger,

stands at the subscriber's in *Brunswick* county, near *Allen*'s mill, in order to cover mares at 15 s. the leap, 40 s. the season, and 3 l. to ensure. Good pasturage *gratis*, but I will not be liable for any mares that may get away, though all necessary care shall be taken to prevent it.

10 JAMES BALFOUR.

William Willess,

Gunsmith from Birmingham,

INFORMS the publick that he has opened shop opposite the playhouse, *Williamsburg*, where he carries on his business in all its branches. Those who please to employ him may depend upon receiving full satisfaction, by having their work done in the best manner, and with the greatest despatch.

THE subscriber is determined to draw his LOTTERY, *on the 2d* Monday *in* May *next (being the day of the meeting of the General Assembly) at Mr.* ANTHONY HAY'S *in* Williamsburg, *upon the plan here proposed, which he hopes will not be disagreeable to the present adventurers, as the alteration of the scheme cannot affect their interest, but will greatly promote the subscribers, as it will enhance the value, and encourage the sale of the tickets remaining on hand at the drawing; but to avoid all possible objections from those who were kind enough to purchase tickets upon the faith of the former scheme, it is intended that any such who disapprove of the alteration may be at liberty to return their tickets at any time before the day of drawing.*

THE SCHEME.

		£.
1 *Prize,*	*The Inspection at* Page's, *containing five lots, which rent for* 70 *l. per annum, valued at* 12 *years purchase, is*	840
1 *do.*	*The inspection at* Crutchfield's, *containing six lots, which rent for* 60 *l. per annum, valued at* 12 *years purchase, is*	720
135 *do.*	*Lots unimproved, each containing half an acre, valued at* 20 *l. each, a price the lowest any from the river have sold for, and many being near the river are worth more.*	2700
137 PRIZES.		£. 4260
263 BLANKS.		
400 TICKETS *at* £. 10 *each*		£. 4000
	Given in	£. 260

The inspection at Crutchfield's *is to belong to the proprietor of the ticket whose number shall be drawn the two hundredth.*

The inspection at Page's *is to belong to the proprietor of the ticket whose number shall be last drawn.*

In this scheme there are not two blanks to a prize. The inspections, increasing yearly, may be well estimated at much more than they are now valued, and the 260 *l. given in will reduce the unimproved lots to* £. 18-1-5½ *each. So it appears no scheme can be better calculated for the interest of the adventurers, and the ease in payments is an indulgence none has yet allowed.*

The managers, and terms of payment, are as formerly. Tickets may be had of the managers and of

tf MANN PAGE.

PRINCE GEORGE, HALLSFIELD, *April* 1, 1769.

Merry Tom,

in high perfection, stands at my house, and covers mares at a pistole a leap, and three pistoles the season. Mares that did not prove with foal last year will be covered this season for two pistoles. Particular care shall be taken of the mares that stay with the horse, for 2 s. 6 d. a week for feeding. Not one for these three years past has got away, and the same care shall be taken this. His foals are large, strong, beautiful, and active.

JOHN BAIRD.

THERE is now in the subscriber's warehouse at *Warwick* two bales and two sheeted boxes marked AC, No. 1 to 4, which were imported last fall in the *Dolphin*, Capt. *Galt*. The owner may have them, on paying charges.

ARCHIBALD BROADIE.

Newly imported, and to be sold cheap, for ready money, at the subscribers store, at Daly's *landing, on* Roanoke *river,* North Carolina,

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of fine

ALUCERN SEED,

either by wholesale or retail.

2|| YOUNG, MILLER, & Co.

Just imported in the RANDOLPH, *Captain* WALKER, *and to be sold very reasonably, especially for ready money, at the shop lately kept by Mr.* William Biers, *by the subscribers, in* Williamsburg,

A LARGE assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, both chymical and galenical; also almond cakes, capers, French and pearl barley, Spanish licorice, sago, salop, isinglass, hartshorn shavings, borax, saltpetre, best sallad oil, Durham mustard, oil of bben, hungary, lavender, honey, and orange flower waters, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, do. candied, Ladies sticking plaister, eau de luce, Hill's elixir bardana, do. essence of waterdock, Blackrie's lixivium for the gravel and stone, best and common lancets, Anderson's, Lockyer's, and Hooper's pills, James's fever powders, Stoughton's, Daffy's, and Squire's elixirs, Fryer's and Turlington's balsams, Bateman's drops, Freeman's and Godfrey's cordials, British rock oil, balsam of honey, verdigrise, vermilion, white and red lead, linseed oil, gold and silver leaf, Dutch metal, smelling bottles, oil of turpentine, rosin, alum, brimstone, Greenough's tinctures for the gums and toothach, ivory syringes, tooth brushes, &c.

ANDREW ANDERSON, & Co.

To be SOLD, *on* Wednesday *the* 3*d of* May, *before Mr.* Anthony Hay's *door, in* Williamsburg.

TWEN[illegible] laves,
taken in emaker,
gardener, and bolt[illegible] ind field
business, and several[illegible]

S. S.

MY ill state[illegible] essary
for me to ge[illegible] the fall.
It is my intention to [illegible]y next;
and I flatter myself t[illegible] will see
the necessity of my [illegible]re. I
cannot therefore dou[illegible] earnest
request, pay me this [illegible] ditional
obligations to them, [illegible]ave just
now arrived an assort[illegible] business
will be carried on in [illegible] TER.

WI[illegible]
Just IMPOR[illegible] *e subscriber, t[illegible]*

WHITE[illegible] ia and
other chintz[illegible] ind plain
muslins, book do. bo[illegible] red gauze
aprons, cloaks, cardi[illegible], hats and bonnets, a large and fashionable assortment of caps, ribands, egrets, fillets, and breast flowers, fine beaver hats for Gentlemen, youths and boys do. blue, green, and white fine riding do for Ladies, feathers for do. all sorts of gold bands, buttons, and loops, black, blue, and buff superfine silk pieces for Gentlemen's breeches, maccaroni waistcoats, the very best black, white, and coloured China silk hose, the finest spun silk do. superfine India cotton do. both for Ladies and Gentlemen, fine miniotiet lace, flounced and laced cutting handkerchiefs, very genteel stomachers and knots, some very neat paste necklaces and earrings, do. of different colours, handsome earrings set with marquisates, French pearl drop do. crooked tortoiseshell combs set with paste, plain do. small tortoiseshell pocket combs in cases, fine box, ivory, and tapering do. paste shoe, knee, and stock buckles, double gault and polished steel do. in sets, paste pins, hoop and other stone rings, chased and plain silver nutmeg graters, very neat enamelled do. pocket books and Ladies housewives with instruments, sailing pearl necklaces, rock, garnet, and jet bunches, ivory cases with smelling bottles, riband measures, both large and small kid lamb and silk gloves and mits, white silk, brown thread, and all kind of leather gloves for Gentlemen, Didsbury's best and neatest shoes, pumps, and slippers, with other London made do. Ladies satin do. childrens and girls do. of all sizes, French and English beads, do. clumps, neat white trimmings, new fashion ribbed ruffs, very fine plaited stocks, pocket handkerchiefs, lighthorsemens caps for boys, plain satin do. ostrich feathers, wedding, mourning, second mourning, and other genteel fans, fan cases, cases set with marquisates for young Ladies, stock tapes, Ladies riding sticks, blond silk and cotton thread for working, watch strings, finest Irish garters, garlands, walking canes, sewing silks and tapes of all kinds, black patern silk mits at 4 s. 6 d. per pair, black sticking plaister, the best Bell and Lisle thread, skeleton and skeine wire, &c. &c. also Perkins's specifick dentifrice, well known for its great efficacy in whitening the teeth, and infallibly curing the scurvy in the gums, with directions how to use it, price five shillings the pot; with sundry other articles, too numerous to insert.

As this last importation consists of the best choice, genteelest, and most fashionable assortment she ever had, she hopes to meet with encouragement in disposing of them, which shall be most thankfully acknowledged by

CATHERINE RATHELL.

*** She has a few pair of womens STAYS, with tabby fore parts and fine ticking backs, which she would sell cheap, with some other articles, to any storekeepers; and as she proposes going to England after *June*, in order to purchase a cargo for the *October* court, she will sell for ready money only.

THE ship INDUSTRY, *James Lowes* commander, a prime sailer, now lying at *Leed*'s town, on *Rappahannock* river, bound for *London*, will take in tobacco, on liberty of consignment, at 7 l. 10 s. sterling a tun, and will undoubtedly sail by the middle of *May*.—Whoever incline to ship are desired to leave their notes or orders with Mr. *John Smith* at *Hanover* town, Mr. *John Glassell* at *Fredericksburg*, Mr. *William Templeman* at *Alexandria*, or the Captain at *Leed*'s.

N. B. The ship has good accommodations for passengers.

WHEREAS I have this day assigned all the books of accounts, bonds, and promissory notes, due either to myself or to *Moore* and *Biers*, unto Col. *Thomas Moore* of *King William* county, for value received of him, this is therefore to desire all persons indebted as aforesaid to pay their respective debts to the said *Moore*, to whom I do hereby transfer all my right to the same.

WILLIAM BIERS.

KING WILLIAM, *April* 4, 1769. } Witness, THOMAS CLAIBORNE.

THE subscriber, lately arrived from *Germany*, hereby informs the publick that he is settled at *Warwick*, in *Chesterfield* county, where he proposes practising as a SURGEON, and to keep an APOTHECARY's shop. From his long experience, and the success he has been happy enough to have in his profession, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to employ him. The strictest attendance may be depended upon.

His MEDICINES are all fresh imported, which he will sell at the cheapest rates; also all sorts of GARDEN SEEDS, *French* SWEETMEATS, *&c. &c.*

2| PETER DONALD.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of about 1093 acres of Land, lying on *Willis*'s creek, near the upper end of *Cumberland* county, about 10 miles from *James* river, between 50 and 60 miles from the *Rocky Ridge*, convenient to church and mill, and about 15 miles from the courthouse, with a plantation and convenient houses for an overseer and five or six hands. For terms apply to the subscriber at Mrs. *Susannah Fleming*'s, in the above mentioned county.

4 CHARLES FLEMING.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Louisa* county, a likely *Virginia* born mulatto slave named FRANK, about 6 feet high, of a yellow complexion, is a very sensible fellow, and carried several suits of clothes with him.—Whoever apprehends the said slave shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, if delivered to the subscriber, or into the hands of any person that will do it.

April 2, 1769. RICHARD ANDERSON.

POETS CORNER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 6, 1769.

THE works of ſome Gentlemen, who have endeavoured to point out the duty of a magiſtrate in this colony, being out of print, and the laws having become very voluminous and intricate ſince their time, a ſhort ſyſtem relative to the office of a Juſtice of the Peace, it is thought, will be acceptable to the publick. Two Gentlemen of the Law in this city are willing to engage in this uſeful undertaking, if they can, by ſubſcriptions, be indemnified from thoſe expenſes which they muſt neceſſarily incur in the publication of ſuch a performance.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at both Printing Offices, and from thence it will be diſcovered whether ſuch a work is deſired by the publick or not.

The conditions are that each perſon ſhall pay ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence at the time of ſubſcribing, and five ſhillings on the delivery of the book.

The volume will be printed in octavo, in a fair type, on good paper, and neatly bound in calf.

The Gentlemen concerned in this propoſal intend to delineate, as plainly and explicitly as they can, the manner in which a magiſtrate is to conduct himſelf in thoſe branches which are likely to fall under his conſideration. The FORMS of PROCEEDING on each reſpective ſubject will be drawn with perſpicuity and exactneſs. A general idea of evidence, requiſite in each inquiry, will be communicated, with the authority on which it is grounded.

Proper extracts will be made from the acts of Aſſembly where neceſſary, with ſuitable obſervations thereupon. And as the office of ſheriff is connected with that of a magiſtrate, incidental directions on that head will be thrown in.

The work will be ready for the preſs ſome time in the enſuing winter, if the Gentlemen meet with proper encouragement from the publick.

It is hoped that this undertaking will not be attributed to lucrative motives, but that its utility is the principal object.

ANY perſon that has drawn 100 acre lots in Col. *Byrd*'s lottery, numbers. 760, 761, 766, 767, 768, will hear of a purchaſer at the General Court, by applying to the publiſhers of this paper, 4

FOUND, between *Williamſburg* and *Ludwell*'s mill, a ſizeable SILVER WATCH. The owner may have her by applying to me, at the *Neck of Land*.

THOMAS HANSFORD.

To be SOLD, *at* KING WILLIAM May *court*,

THE TRACT of LAND, containing 340 acres, which I drew as a prize in Col. *Thomas Moore*'s lottery, then valued at 680l. It lies near where Col. *Moore* now lives; and, as I have no conveyance made me, the purchaſer will have deeds made by ſaid *Moore*, reſerving to myſelf the benefit of a ſuit I have brought againſt him on the caſe for damage done ſaid land. Credit will be allowed for one moiety of the purchaſe money until the enſuing *October*, and until *April* 1770 for the balance, on bond and proper ſecurity to

4 WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

HAMPTON, *March* 17, 1769.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

for raiſing the ſum of 90 l. to be laid out in building a houſe for the reception of the poor infirm inhabitants belonging to the county and pariſh of *Elizabeth City*.

1 Prize of	*L.* 50	is	*L.* 50
2	25		25
3	10		30
6	5		30
25	3		45
280	1-10		420
306 Prizes,			*L.* 600
894 Blanks.			

1200 Tickets, at 10 s. each,

15 per cent. to be deducted from the prizes, is *L.* 90

The ſaid lottery will be drawn on the ſecond *Tueſday* in *November* next, at *Hampton*, under the management of *Wilſon Miles Cary*, *James Wallace*, *Cary Michell*, *James Balfour*, *Gabriel Cay*, and *Henry King*, Gentlemen, or any four, of whom tickets may be had.

The money is to be depoſited with a treaſurer on the day of drawing, and any fortunate adventurer may have his prize on producing his ticket at that time.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, laſt *November*, a ſorrel mare, 5 years old this ſpring, about 4 feet 9 inches high, has a white ſpot upon her ſhoulder about as big as the palm of a man's hand, was pretty much galled when ſhe left me, never was docked, and branded on the near buttock TB. Whoever contrives her to me at *Cole*'s, in *Cheſterfield* county, ſhall have 20 s. reward, beſides what the law allows.

THOMAS BOLLING.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 5 years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots and paces, and branded on the near buttock W; poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

DRURY OLIVER.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a ſmall light gray mare, paces, had on a ſmall bell, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock O; poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

GEORGE CARRINGTON.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the GENERAL COURT.

On Monday *the* 8*th of* May *next*, *before Mr.* Hay's *door*, *in* Williamſburg, *will be ſold to the higheſt bidders*,

THREE thouſand acres of LAND, lying at the foot of the *Double Top* mountain, in *Culpeper* county, altogether or in parcels, as will beſt ſuit purchaſers. This land is in good order, has four plantations on it fitted with every neceſſary houſe, and other conveniences for cropping. An indiſputable title will be made the purchaſer, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to Meſſ. *Caſel* and *Oſgood Hanbury*, of *London*, merchants, or to their attornies here. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers until the 25th of *October* next.

N. B. This is the land formerly advertiſed by Col. *Philip Rootes* to have been ſold at *Culpeper* courthouſe the 3d *Thurſday* in *November* laſt, but prevented by an unavoidable accident.

BLANDFORD, *March* 28, 1769.

THOSE Gentlemen that were kind enough to take LOTS in the town of *Broadway*, and have not yet accounted for their ſubſcriptions, I flatter myſelf will do it immediately, either in ſending the money or their bonds. As the town land was entailed I am obliged to ſettle the value in lieu, which I cannot do without their aid. As I am very deſirous to have this matter finally ſettled, that I may make deeds for the lots, I preſume the Gentlemen will not take amiſs this hint, from

Their humble ſervant,

W. STARK.

For SALE *to the higheſt bidder*, *on* Wedneſday *the* 3*d of* May *next*, *at four o'clock in the afternoon*, *before Mr.* ANTHONY HAY's *door*, *in* Williamſburg,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in *Prince George* county, containing 490 acres, well timbered and watered, conveniently ſituated, within half a mile of church, three miles from *Noble*'s warehouſes, and about the ſame diſtance from *Jordan*'s *Point*, on *James* river. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *October* next, when the money muſt be paid to Mr. *Charles Carter* of *Corotoman*, who will attend at the day of ſale. A good title and deeds ſhall be made to the purchaſer by

5 THOMAS PINCKARD.

For SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of very valuable LAND, lying on *Shining* creek, in the county of *Brunſwick*, within 45 miles of *Peterſburg*. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half. Bond (to carry intereſt from the date, unleſs punctually diſcharged) with good ſecurity, will be required.

Tf W. STITH.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder*, *on the premiſes*, *on* Wedneſday *the* 3*d of* May *next*, *if fair*, *otherwiſe next fair day*,

SIX hundred acres of Land in *Lunenburg* county, well improved, whereon are ſome good houſes, and a fine orchard; it is well timbered and watered, is an excellent place for ſtock, and the ſoil is good for wheat and tobacco. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the ſecond *Thurſday* in *December* or *January* next, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer (at which time the land will be made over, and delivered up) the other third in *December* 1770, and the other the *December* following, the purchaſer giving bond and good ſecurity to

12 EDWARD THWEATT.

WESTOVER, *Nov.* 20, 1768.

I WILL give THREE POUNDS reward for apprehending runaway HARRY, a Negro man about 26 years of age, of a middle ſtature, with a down look; he is a ditcher by trade. And FORTY SHILLINGS to apprehend JAMES, run away alſo, who is a Mulatto boy about 17 years of age. They muſt be conveyed to

W. BYRD.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Goochland* county, from *James Wheeley*, overſeer, on laſt *Eaſter Monday*, 1768, a Negro man ſlave, by name *Cheſterfield Sutler*, of a middle ſize, well made for ſtrength, about 38 years old, has bad teeth, and many ſmall pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dreſs was died brown cotton. He managed ſeveral years as overſeer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a diſſembling artful fellow, and generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks. I ſuſpect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Eſq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, ſhall have the above reward; or if they will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may get him again, 5l. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20l. paid by Tf HENRY LEE.

To be SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis*'s river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and ſurveyed in ſmall parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have deeds for the ſame, and will diſpoſe of them either according to the incluſive patents or in ſeparate parcels, agreeable to the firſt ſurveys.

HENRY FRY,
JOHN SCOTT,
JOHN NICHOLAS.

Tf

A SCHEME *for diſpoſing of, by way of* LOTTERY,

THE following LANDS, HOUSES, and SLAVES, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. *William Bradley*, who not unfortunately for himſelf and family has loſt a large ſum of money by the failure of Mr. *Thomas Caſe*, late merchant in *London*; and as the ſundry lands, houſes, and Negroes, from the great ſcarcity of money, will not bring near the value Mr. *Bradley* paid for moſt of them ſome years ago, if ſold for ready money, and being willing to make the moſt of them, in order to pay off all his debts, &c. his truſtees have taken this method, and have valued the prizes only at the rates they coſt ſome time ago.

pri.	value.	total	*Contents of the Prizes.*
	L. s.	*L.*	
1	750	750	A VALUABLE lot in *Portſmouth*, on which are two large ſtorehouſes or warehouſes, a ſmith's ſhop, and a good wharf, at which a ſhip of any ſize may load.
1	350	350	A valuable lot at the foot of the *Great Bridge*, the moſt convenient for trade of any in the place, on which is a large ware or ſtorehouſe, with four rooms, a kitchen, ſtable, &c.
1	200	200	A piece of land joining Capt. *Max. Calvert*, near the corner of *Church* ſtreet, as now paled in.
1	180	180	A piece of do. joining the above, on the main ſtreet, with a houſe which now rents for 20 l. a year.
1	160	160	A piece of do. joining the two above, and fronting *Smith* ſtreet, with a houſe with four rooms, not quite finiſhed.
1	80	80	A piece of land within three miles of the *Great Bridge*, valuable for timber, &c.
1	60	60	A lot or parcel of land at the *Great Bridge*, with a good billiard houſe upon it, oppoſite the *Three Tun* tavern.
1	25	25	A piece or lot of land adjoining the above.
1	50	50	A piece or parcel of land on the back of the tobacco warehouſe, with a good landing and ſtorehouſe.
1	20	20	A lot of land in the borough of *Norfolk*, pleaſantly ſituated in the fields.
1	20	20	A do. do.
1	20	20	A do. do.
1	20	20	A do. do.
1	50	50	A valuable lot adjoining Mr. *James Parker*'s, pleaſantly ſituated on the creek.
1	50	50	A valuable lot adjoining the above, &c.
1	50	50	A ſhare in the *Town Point* wharf, which may become very valuable.
1	45	45	A Negro man, *Sharper*, a very good ſawer.
1	40	40	A Negro man, *Skipper*, do.
1	70	70	*Beck*, a young breeding Negro woman, very valuable for houſe or field, with a young child.
1	25	25	*Markum*, a Negro boy, ſon of *Beck*.
1	20	20	*Hannah*, a child of *Beck*.
1	10	10	Old *Peg*, a good granny.
1	30	30	*Pug*, a very good ſpinner.
1	30	30	*Joſhua*, ſon of *Pug*.
1	20	20	*Kinſale*, a Negro man, a planter.
10	10	100	Each a hhd. of moloſſes, containing about 100 or 110 gallons.
20	6	120	Each a barrel of ſugar, containing from 250 to 260 lb.
34	5 10	187	Each a barrel of *Weſt India* rum, containing about 30 gallons.
11	8	88	Each a lot of lumber, at the current price, or caſh in lieu, deducting 15 per cent.

100 Pr. *L.* 2870
474 Blanks.

574 Tickets, at *L.* 5, is *L.* 2870. the amount of the prizes.

The lottery will be drawn at *Williamſburg* in *June Over* court next, or ſooner if the tickets are ſold, under the management of Col. *Thomas Tabb*, Col. *John Prentis*, Meſſ. *James Gibſon*, *George Abyrton*, *Archibald Campbell*, *William Bolton*, *James Mills*, *Alexander M'Caul*, *Alexander Donald*, *Arthur Marſon*, *Alexander Henderſon*, and *Hector Roſs*, or any three of them; of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcribers, who will make good titles to the fortunate adventurers.

THOMAS NEWTON, ſen.
NEIL JAMILSON,
MATTHEW PHRIPP,
GOODRICH BOUSH,
JOHN WILSON,
} Truſtees.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— ⁘ All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

SUPPLEMENT TO PURDIE & DIXON's VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

APRIL 20, 1769.

Continuation of the pamphlet mentioned in the laſt paper.

[illegible] I have put into the mouth of [illegible] examined pretty minutely the [illegible] of American liberty, under the pre[illegible] meaſures. I have ſhewn the diſſimilarity of [illegible] condition to our own, and to that of a free people. [illegible] now ſhew the ſimilarity of their condition to [illegible] of thoſe nations whom we call ſlaves. The author [illegible] the letter to Lord Hillſborough ſays, *Libertas recipit magis et minus*, "that there are degrees of freedom." I allow it. In what does perfect political liberty conſiſt? Some authors define it to be "the power of doing what the laws permit." If I do not miſtake the meaning of this definition, it is clearly erroneous. To do what the laws of Turkey permit certainly is not liberty. Perfect political liberty conſiſts rather in the not being obliged to any laws but ſuch as we have conſented to by ourſelves or by our repreſentatives. If Britain is not perfectly repreſented, it has but an imperfect freedom: but, conſidering the imperfection of every thing human, it may well boaſt of the excellency of its conſtitution. There are other nations, the [illegible] of whoſe [illegible] are dependent [illegible] perſon whom they elect, [illegible] other [illegible] they have no [illegible] are influences of [illegible] the yoke of [illegible] are ab[illegible] as them we [illegible] and not own [illegible] the author [illegible] that any of [illegible] if [illegible] which we [illegible] a medium [illegible] but [illegible] medium. [illegible] the laſt de[illegible] it to [illegible] British [illegible] them, in [illegible] be de[illegible] by another [illegible] that ſuch [illegible] ſtation or [illegible] indeed [illegible] deſpotick. [illegible] on this ſub[illegible] any perſon [illegible] republ[illegible] does not [illegible] that [illegible] unity; [illegible] deed [illegible] but it will not thereby [illegible] the [illegible] Should we [illegible] ourſelves to [illegible] ſpirit. Now [illegible] ſtudy [illegible] your allegiance [illegible] [illegible] thoſe privileges which Great Britain [illegible] through all her dominions. Might it not [illegible] us in theſe words? "I am not burthened with taxes ſo near ſo great a proportion as your coloniſts, but I would conſent to pay more than I do if I were to enjoy a greater degree of freedom. What then are thoſe privileges which you offer to me? We might ſay to them, one of the principal privileges ſhall be this: That you ſhall not be taxed except by your own repreſentatives, or elſe by the Parliament of Britain. Might they not then reply to us? I find then that my repreſentatives are not to be a part of that Britiſh Parliament which is to tax me. Were I ſubject to the abſolute dominion of an aſſembly elected by the provinces and cities in France, ſhould I be one whit more free than in being ſubject to the abſolute dominion of its monarch? When you ſpoke to me of privileges, I imagined that you meant that right of ſuffrage which is the boaſt of Britiſh conſtitution; you give it to me indeed in one place, but you will tax me in a place where you will not give it to me. When our own ſovereign has taxed his ſubjects as much as he thinks proper, he will ſcarcely refuſe them the privilege of taxing themſelves again, in any manner they pleaſe. If you can demonſtrate to me that our monarch aſſumes one ſingle power over us which you do not aſſume over your colonies, I will hearken to your propoſals; and, if you cannot, your government is as arbitrary as that of France: We are leſs taxed, and as free as your colonies.

Having examined the real condition of the coloniſts, under the preſent ſupported meaſures, with as much attention as I am capable of, I can find in it no circumſtance which ſhould prevent my aſſerting that they would be as deſtitute of freedom as any nation ever was, or ever can be; now, whatever thoſe rights and privileges may conſiſt in, which confeſſedly belong to the Americans, they certainly do not conſiſt in ſlavery, which is the want of every right, and the deprivation of every privilege.

I have ſhewn that the compariſon between the Americans and thoſe Britons who have no ſuffrages is falſe, and that if it were true it would not be argumentative. I have ſhewn what the freedom of the Americans doth not conſiſt in, and I will now endeavour to ſhow what are thoſe privileges which, for our own ſakes, we muſt allow them. I cannot help obſerving in this place that every one who has written againſt them has confined his endeavours to the proving which of the Britiſh privileges they ought not to poſſeſs, but not one of them has mentioned thoſe privileges which they ought to enjoy. It is a little ſuſpicious that thoſe authors whoſe profeſſed deſign is to convince and conciliate the coloniſts have never once enumerated thoſe advantages which they are ſtill to enjoy under parliamentary government. Surely nothing would be as likely to pacify them as a recital of the bleſſings which are ſtill to remain to them.

But, to return: In order that the Americans ſhould enjoy Britiſh freedom it is not ſufficient that they ſhould adopt that part only of our conſtitution which departs from the principles of Britiſh liberty; they muſt poſſeſs that part which is excellent as well as that part which is defective, or their liberty is not an image of ours. It is not therefore ſufficient that an American landholder ſhould be on a par with a Briton who has no landed property, or with a Britiſh Papiſt, but that an American freeholder ſhould have the ſame power over his own property as a Britiſh freeholder has over his own. If any man ſhall object to me that I have placed the colonies in a ſituation too equal to their mother country, I anſwer him that I have done ſo, only with reſpect to their own veſted and acquired property; * and that Americans have as much right to the property of America, when once acquired and veſted, as Britons have to the property of Great Britain.

In order that taxation and repreſentation may not be united in America, the adverſaries of America deny that they were united in Britain; and attempts have been made to produce inſtances of their diſunion, taken from different periods of the Britiſh conſtitution. It is not material to my cauſe to examine whether thoſe attempts have ſucceeded. If America be entitled to Engliſh privileges, the Engliſh conſtitution, ſhe is entitled to that conſtitution as it ſtood at the time when the colonies were planted; ſhe is not to have the conſtitution that exiſted in the time of William the Conqueror, or of the Saxon heptarchies, or of the Roman government. If England communicated to America her conſtitution and her privileges, we communicated them ſuch as ſhe herſelf at that time enjoyed. It was the conſtitution of England at that period that every man poſſeſſed of 40 s. a year, by that tenure which we call a freehold, ſhould have a vote in electing a member of that aſſembly which alone could tax his property, beſides certain perſons inveſted with privileges in cities and boroughs. This was, and is, the bulwark of Engliſh liberty; without this we ſhould be ſlaves. This then is the conſtitution which is communicated to America; let not therefore her property be taxed, except in an aſſembly to which her freeholders and electors ſend a repreſentative. In the Saxon conſtitution the privilege of voting was diffuſed much more univerſally; it belonged to all who held by a free tenure, that is, to all the ſubjects of England; for thoſe who held by other tenures were not ſubjects, but villains, or ſlaves, ſo entire was the union at that time between repreſentation and taxation: But to this conſtitution the coloniſts have no pretenſion, as it was not the conſtitution of England at the time of their eſtabliſhment. By the 8th of Henry VI. the right of voting was confined to ſuch freeholders as had 40 s. a year, and thus the more opulent freeholders were intruſted with the rights of all the reſt. It appears to me that England, by this change, had two kinds of repreſentatives; the richer freeholders repreſented the others, and the Houſe of Commons repreſented them. Thus the opulent freeholders were repreſentatives of election conſtituted by their circumſtances, and the Knights were repreſentatives of legiſlation appointed by ſuffrage. If there be any juſtice in this opinion, all the ſubjects of England were either actually or virtually repreſented; but if there be not, and if it be admitted that England was and is partially repreſented, give a repreſentation as partial to her colonies.

If Britain be imperfectly repreſented, ſhe has but an imperfect freedom; but if the colonies have no repreſentation, they have no freedom at all. If Britain has not the beſt conſtitution which human invention could have ſuggeſted, is it a reaſon that America ſhould have the worſt?

In the memorable conteſt with the Houſe of Peers, about the right of originating taxes, the Commons urged with great force their excluſive right to that privilege. They thought it unreaſonable even that any part of the taxes ſhould be increaſed or diminiſhed, or that the rates ſhould be examined by the Peers, "whoſe proportion in all taxes, in compariſon to what the commonalty pay, is inconſiderable." I believe the ſame aſſembly think theſe words to contain good ſenſe at this day, and it is undoubtedly very reaſonable that thoſe who give the moſt ſhould have the greateſt ſhare in modelling the gift. Such were the maxims that were formerly adopted by that great aſſembly, and ſuch were the reaſonings on which their greateſt privilege is eſtabliſhed. Why then do they now think it reaſonable that thoſe who pay not an inconſiderable, but no proportion, ſhould not only originate a tax, but paſs it into a law? Compare the ſpirit of their former maxims with that of their preſent: "It is unjuſt in you, my Lords, to begin a taxation of which you pay only a ſmall proportion;" yet we will impoſe a tax upon America, of which we pay no proportion at all. "It is unjuſt that you, my Lords, ſhould even originate a tax upon men of whom you are but the leſſer number, though the reſt may afterwards refuſe it if they pleaſe;" but it is juſt for us to enact a tax law for the coloniſts which they ſhall not have a power to refuſe, although we are not any part of them. "The right of propoſing taxes belongs to us, as repreſentatives of the people who pay them;" and yet we will tax a people of whom we are not repreſentatives. Bills of ſupply are looked upon not only as laws but as free gifts, and on account of this difference in their natures they are ſubject to different forms. The Lords cannot originate them, although they alſo are legiſlators; and it is not the Royal aſſent which is given, but the Royal thanks. The 9th of Henry VII. enacts that the King ſhall thank both Lords and Commons; but if our Parliament ſhall tax the coloniſts, to whom are the Royal thanks to be addreſſed? Is he to thank his Britiſh ſubjects for giving him the property of the coloniſts? Is he to thank the Engliſh for money which they do not pay, or the Americans for a free gift wreſted from them againſt their will? Which of theſe mockeries would be the moſt unworthy the great ſcene on which they are to be acted?

Much declamation hath been uſed on both ſides. The Engliſh ſpeak of the blood and treaſure they have expended, the Americans that they have encountered an inhoſpitable climate for the benefit of Great Britain, and have dedicated their lives and fortunes to her ſervice.

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* *The Americans muſt relinquiſh many rights of property, that is many rights of acquiring property, for they muſt be ſubject to Britiſh navigation laws, and trade regulations; but the right of granting property, already acquired and veſted, ſhould be ſacred. This ſhould be theirs, ſafe and entire.*

There is no weight in any of these declamations; whatever was done by either of them was done for their own advantage. If Britain has protected the property of America, it does not constitute her the owner of that property; she has, for her own sake, protected in their turns almost every country in Europe, but that does not make her the proprietor of those countries, or give her a power of taxation over them. If America, in pursuing her own interest, has advantaged Britain, we owe her no obligation. While we each possess those benefits for which we expended our treasure, and for which they encountered that climate, we owe nothing to each other but reciprocal affection. To extend their commerce, our ancestors encouraged the emigration of British subjects. Their industry abroad was thought more advantageous than their residence in Britain. As an inducement to forego those privileges which they possessed, or might acquire at home, it was agreed that they should carry English privileges along with them; and as an inducement to become the carriers and the labourers of England they were endowed with a desert territory, useful only by the industry they should bestow upon it, and this was given to them as their wages. Let not a compact founded in our interest, purchased by their labour, and confirmed by time, suffer any violation. Let us be content with our commercial advantages, and those superiorities which they willingly submit to. Let us make them labour for us, but let us not take from them their wages also.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the PUBLICK.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 15, 1769.

IT were in vain to enter into a contest with Mr. Joseph Calvert, who has so often given the most convincing proofs that he has long since lost all regard to truth. Falsehood is a fruitful source, and it were endless to deny every affirmatives which Mr. Calvert may advance. The facts which came to my escape, my offering security, and the oppressive treatment which I received from said Calvert, subsequent to that transaction, will receive a full hearing in a legal way, as a suit is commenced upon his bond in the General Court. I shall not therefore now trouble the publick with any thing relating to them, but beg leave to observe that, from Mr. Calvert's own state of facts, it is evident he had not solely the execution of his office in view; for if he had, and I had escaped, as he alleges, nothing surely was more easy for him than to have followed me into a room from which he could be divided only by a thin panneled door. Few people, who know Mr. Calvert, will doubt that if he had been desirous in any pursuit, whether legal or illegal, such obstructions would have been barriers much too slender to obstruct his violence; but, putting all these considerations aside, had he been only intent upon doing his duty, and had it been in his power, as he supposes, to take or refuse security, would he have refused that security when offered? Or would he have insisted on the unnecessary formality of a bail bond from me, when the common practice with him, and all other officers, is to take an endorsement upon the writ. One circumstance which he has omitted to relate, though confessed under his hand in a publick advertisement, I will beg leave to mention here; that is, that a tender was made to him, after his refusal of bail, of the full amount of the damages and costs of the writ he had against me; and, upon his refusal, the same had been made to the plaintiff. Can any candid person doubt, after all these proceedings, that the man's intentions, from the beginning, were malicious and oppressive? Had they not, would not the steps which he owns I took have put an end to all other proceedings on the writ or warrant? Since thereby every cause of complaint, and every colour of strife, would have been removed. When oppression is committed, under colour of law, though the oppressor may be secured from its immediate scourge, yet the candid will ever consider the motives of actions, and from these they will characterise them good or evil. Whether Mr. Calvert has acted legally or not will be the subject of judicial inquiry, but that he has used needless and oppressive severity in what even he himself does not deny; for he has the effrontery to confess that he proposed to me the alternative of either making such confessions as he should think proper, or of going to jail. If the Mayor thought proper to declare publickly his disbelief of the Sergeant's oath as to my escaping, and his motive for superseding his warrant, surely Mr. Calvert brought all this upon himself, by so obstinately persisting in using that strong instrument to expose and oppress me, and refusing every thing that could be offered to make it unnecessary. There surely can remain no doubt that Mr. Calvert's motives to all his practices relative to this matter were malice and revenge, and malice too the most unjustifiable, since it could have no source but his conscientious discharge of duty, toward me; but persons whom we ourselves injure are the most difficult to forgive. If keeping my house must be considered pending process, I must own I did keep my house, and that I was thereto compelled by the gout. I will confess I did not stay that warrant with the utmost patience, or submission; for I apprehended every severity from Mr. Calvert's malice and violence, and was of opinion that the very subscribing those warrants did not admit of security to be given, even on similar process: And after I had found every method ineffectual to disarm my inveterate enemy, I believe no man will blame me for taking care to avoid him. By Mr. Burke's advice, I applied for the *supersedeas*; but he was singular, at that time, in his opinion: The other Gentlemen of the Law in Norfolk declared (as I was informed) they thought the warrant legal, and the *supersedeas* void. Mr. Calvert was so well convinced of this that he not only paid no regard to it, but openly insulted and abused the Mayor for granting it; and, as he had published in Mr. Rind's paper, *underwrote the Mayor's* supersedeas, *forbidding any person from taking notice of it, and that the warrant was still in full force.* And Mr. Calvert boasts that he acted altogether by advice of counsel. Afterwards, at Mr. Burke's request, I consulted other Gentlemen of experience and reputation in the law, and with him they universally concured. So soon as I had any intelligence of the execution mentioned in Mr. Ester's deposition I sent for him, and discharged it; and, after an accurate inquiry into the nature of warrants and *supersedeases*, I became convinced of the sufficiency of what was done, and did not apprehend the laws were to be violated in order to oppress me. So soon, therefore, as my malady permitted, I walked abroad, and was seized, and dragged to prison, in the most ignominious manner. Of this I shall say no more, for the remembrance is severely painful to me; and I am convinced the humane would be far from deriving any pleasure from a recital.

Upon the whole, I hope no doubt remains of the malicious motives and intentions of this man in all these proceedings; and as to the legality of them, that will be the inquiry of a future day. I must own I am at a loss for the purpose of this man in making so tedious a recital to the publick, and entirely omitting to say any thing in extenuation of what he is principally charged with, namely, malicious motives, and oppressive intentions and practices, after offer of bail, and after repeated tender of damages and costs. Could it be necessary to advertise an escape warrant against me? Could it be necessary, in defiance of the Mayor's *supersedeas*, to arrest and confine me in a loathsome prison? The answers are obvious, and the conclusions evidently striking. But he seems very solicitous that the publick should believe him innocent, and that no opinion should be formed injurious to his reputation: Strange regard to the shadow, after the substance has been long lost and disregarded! But this man must surely be ignorant, as well as ill advised, otherwise he could not think to impose upon the publick by such flimsy sophistry, and expect, after a confession of such unnecessary severity, and for the reasons which he gives, to pass upon the publick for a man only intent upon doing his duty, without oppression or partiality. I must not omit to observe how easy it is to word depositions so as to make them convey ideas very different from what were in the deponents minds: For this reason it is that the policy of our law requires both parties to be present at the taking of depositions. However, as they are no way material, I shall pass them over; but, if it will be necessary, I can prove that I did not escape, and many other things quite contrary to what he has alleged. I am, with all possible respect to the publick,

LEWIS HANSFORD.

P. S. Since the publication of the above in hand bills, on the evening of the 15th instant, Mr. Rind has convinced me that the delay of his Gazette of the 13th instant was occasioned by the arrival of some news from the Northward, for which reason I do consider him quite blameless. L. H.

To the PUBLICK.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 25, 1769.

SEEING in Mr. Rind's supplement of this week that Joseph Calvert has accused me of having attempted to take Mr. Hansford from him by force, of having called upon the people present to assist for that purpose, of having threatened him with a pistol, and many other things equally false, I now beg leave most solemnly to declare that I made no forcible attempt for taking Mr. Hansford out of his custody, nor did I call upon any person to assist me, neither had I any thing like a pistol about me at that time. The whole of that transaction was thus: Mr. Hansford's son came crying to me, and said that Joseph Calvert was lugging his father to prison, and that his father desired to speak to me. I immediately went with the child, and upon coming near Mr. Hansford he told me he was in custody, though he thought my *supersedeas* ought to secure him. Hereupon I told the Sergeant he was doing wrong, and desired him to set Mr. Hansford at liberty, and I would indemnify him. This he answered by declaring that he, Mr. Hansford, was his prisoner, and he should go to jail. Just at this instant I perceived *John Fife*, and Joseph Calvert, with each a stick lifted over Mr. Hansford's head. I had my hand in my pocket, which Joseph Calvert perceiving, he immediately threatened me, with a lifted stick, that if I attempted to take that hand out of my pocket he would knock me down. Upon this I took my hand out of my pocket, and seized the stick which he had lifted against me; and endeavouring to wrench it out of his hands I fell. Upon my rising I perceived a crowd about us, but as to their being of my party, and intimidated by me, I disclaim every wish of intimidating any person, and all knowledge of party. My only desire is to seek redress for insults and injuries, and that in a legal and constitutional way; and if my endeavours for that purpose have combined any set of people against me I am sorry for it, but it shall not deter me from my purpose, being satisfied that if I must live under apprehensions of violence from the most worthless of the community my life must be very unhappy; and if, upon a fair trial, the laws of my country will not afford me protection, I must give up all hopes of security, or seek a more equal and more happy government. But I shall, at all times, disdain seeking assistance from violence and party combination.

CORNELIUS CALVERT.

APRIL 12, 1769.

THE subscriber takes this method to acquaint the publick in what manner he has been treated by a late decree of the borough court of *Norfolk*, held on the 22d day of *November* 1768; but before I enter into the particulars of my cause I think it necessary to give the publick a small idea of the nature and proceedings of another, that was tried just before mine. A Gentleman of [illegible], who has been known to be a ringleader of mobs, and a disturber of the peace of the community in that place, [illegible] magistrate by virtue of a [illegible] considerably that he who granted [illegible] worth nothing, but if he durst [illegible] and he would look to him, as he knew he [illegible] which words feared the [illegible] executing his office. It was then the business of the King's Attorney to look into the affair, and accordingly, the court after, it was pleaded by the bench, as matter quite new and unusual to be heard on such a seat; until, at length, the defendant's lawyer (being one of the bench) threatened to kick the magistrate's backside off the bench that had granted the warrant. The whole of the particulars are too tedious to enumerate, but I leave the publick to judge what justice could be expected from such a bench.

I shall now relate my own case, and the proceedings of the court accordingly. My wife brought suit against me in chancery for a separate maintenance. I must now make an apology for exposing my wife's character to the world, as it is the last thing I would be guilty of; but as I am now convinced that her advertisements in some late papers have been of great prejudice to me, I think it highly requisite to vindicate myself, and explain her cruelty, and that I shall do by stating the matter as it really is. In the first place she endeavoured to poison me, and after she had given it to me in a bowl of tea (as I imagined) she was so cruel as not to come near me herself, nor allow the servant to bring me warm water, or any thing that I begged for; but, as Providence ordered it, there were some bottles of sweet oil in the room where I lay, and after having drank repeatedly of it about a gill and a half it brought up the venom, which I expected in a few minutes would have put a period to my life. But in the time of my extremity there was a man who forced himself into the room, after having been denied admittance from her, and soon after a neighbour woman came in also. The women having stayed a short time with me went down stairs, and told my wife she believed I could not live long, and asked her why she had not been with me since I was taken; to which she replied, reasons best known to herself. After a few minutes the man went down, and told her I was dying. On her being informed of this she came up stairs and fell down on her knees, and prayed that I would forgive, and that God would forgive her, for what she had done, protesting never to be guilty of the like again. This she repeated several times, which gave me great reason to believe that what I suspected was too true; but I then not being able to ask her any questions what she had done she soon retired down stairs, and I never saw her more until I was able to walk down, which as soon as I was able I thought it high time to leave her. But that she might not be destitute I desired a Gentleman and Gentlewoman of my acquaintance to supply her with every thing that was necessary, as I knew she was of such a spirit that she would not apply to me; which they did, until her extravagances and exasperating actions occasioned me to give contrary orders. She had left her house, and was harboured at one *Scott's* in *Portsmouth*. She had been at many different stores and run me considerably in debt, by taking up unnecessary goods, as also had brought suit before I gave contrary orders. After hearing this I was still unwilling to expose her, and therefore sent an acquaintance to the different stores in *Portsmouth* and *Norfolk*, desiring the Gentlemen not to credit her any more on my account. All this I did bear with patience, expecting that justice would be done me when the matter came to be impartially considered by a court. I thought proper to take the depositions of several evidences, to prove that she was a cruel, tyrannising, drunken woman, in two of her former husbands time, both of whom she buried in about thirteen months; and it has been publickly reported by the neighbours that she was partly the instigation of their deaths. I proved that her first husband had often complained of her unnatural behaviour, and was endeavouring to sell off his estate, that he might go home and procure a divorce or separation from her. It was also proved that she refused the necessaries of life to the second husband, and would not give him the nourishments that were prescribed by the doctor; even to such a height was her inhumanity that she refused him a little drink about twenty four hours before he died. It is publickly known by all who know her that she is a woman that never did a charitable or good action, nor was she ever befriended before she was guilty of this horrid crime I justly accuse her with. These, and many other things, could I relate; but I am heartily sorry to say what I have said of her of whom I have spoke, and can speak no better. Nothing else would have induced me to publish this, but the heavy decree of an incensed court. I shall now relate the proceedings of the court. Her bill, my answer, and the depositions, being read, and the arguments of the counsels being heard on both sides, it was the opinion of the majority of the court that she was entitled to a separate maintenance. The income of the estate being then inquired into, which consisted in houses, when all rented out, amounted to 91 l. per annum. The equitable proceedings of the court were as follow: There were two brothers on the bench; the one was for allowing her 40 or 45 l. a year, the other, in opposition, spoke with an audible voice, and gave his opinion that she should have 100 l. a year. This was he who threatened to kick the magistrate off the bench for granting the warrant against his brother. As it plainly appeared to me that the court was incensed against one another, I desired my attorney to crave an appeal to the Honourable the General Court, but they made their decree in in such a manner as to put it out of my power to obtain an appeal. They ordered I should pay the plaintiff 36 l. for ten months board, from the time of her being harboured at *Scott's* until the day of trial, notwithstanding I had several times offered *Scott* after the rate of 36 l. a year for her board until the suit was determined, which he refused to take. I then told him to turn her out of his house, that I had a house provided for her, and that she should want for no necessaries, if he was not agreeable to take that. The said *Scott* further acknowledged in court that he had fund me in the General Court, and yet they would pass judgment there. They also ordered me to pay her 65 l. per annum in four quarterly payments, and to find security for 1300 l. next day at farthest, [illegible] appeal. I then applied to my friends for security, but they declined it, by reason of the heavy decree, and uncertainty of my estate, which is liable to fire, and many other accidents. I will relate one circumstance more in their proceedings [illegible] so fond of distressing me that they ordered my cause to be brought to trial sixty or seventy causes before it should have come in due course, but I could not expect more justice done me in a place where mutinies, differences, disputes, discords, [illegible] and I am apt to think that such unequitable proceedings [illegible] bad consequences, for any court to think of compelling a man to maintain his wife at a higher expence than his effects will afford, either to distress himself, or deprive his creditors of their just due. And I hope the learned will make some enlargements on such proceedings, as I only give a short sketch of some part of their proceedings, even not [illegible] to a full [illegible] short text is to a [illegible]. But now I will conclude, and leave the matter to the publick to judge whether the court's decree, or my [illegible] was prepared with a petition and [illegible] to be read before [illegible] I pleaded to them the several debts [illegible] money I had paid for debts [illegible] also that I was willing to [illegible] as was most agreeable to [illegible] own management, provided [illegible] my debts, and pay me 36 l. annually. For a further proof of my reasonable [illegible] this court I appeal to the records of the borough of *Norfolk* for the proceedings of that day, where it may appear before the Honourable the General Court that I had no fraudulent intentions, but was agreeable to give her a necessary support, according to the income of my estate. This last being justly considered has brought me to the following distresses, viz. From that time until now I have been under the disagreeable necessity of keeping off the sheriffs from carrying me to jail on her account, in which time I have been endeavouring to sell some part of my estate, and settle with all my creditors, that I might be able to pay, or secure each of them from suffering by the said decree. And I am still agreeable to give her a proportionable share out of what estate is left. If she does not choose to comply with that, she may get her decreed 65 l. a year how she can. All his Majesty's publick sheriffs, or constables, that may have any process against me in any bailiwick whatsoever, shall be respectfully received (that decree only excepted) by me; who profess myself a true, firm, loyal, and obedient subject, to all his Majesty's laws that are impartially and without prejudice sentenced against me.

BENJAMIN BANNERMAN.